

IN THE SPECIFICATION

[0004] Such pigments make it possible to produce compositions that imitate the ~~eeleur~~-color of the skin, for example in order to cover it and mask its defects.

[0006] The invention is especially directed towards further improving the pigments described in WO 00/75240 and in producing cosmetic or care compositions that allow, for example, an optimum imitation of the appearance of the skin or the integuments, for example in order to correct their defects, especially inhomogeneities of ~~eeleur~~ color, or that allow a dominant undesirable chromatic to be attenuated.

[0008] Such an interference pigment differs from the pigments obtained according to the method recalled above and described in WO 00/75240, for which the various layers do not coat the underlying layers in the region of the zones of rupture of the multilayer film that led to the formation of the platelets.

[0009] The invention especially makes it possible to produce interference pigment particles with a more "rounded" shape more easily, which can reduce their aptitude to specularly reflect light and can make them more matte, and thus allows them, for example, to recreate the appearance of the skin more faithfully.

[0011] The substrate may be hollow or solid, and advantageously has a symmetrical shape relative to a ~~centre~~ center of symmetry, for example a spherical or polyhedral shape.

[0019] According to another of its aspects, a subject of the invention is also a composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, at least one interference pigment with a multilayer structure, the spectral reflectance of the composition and/or the pigment differing by not more than 20% from the reference spectral reflectance such as from a type of keratin material, for at least a portion of the visible spectrum 200 nm broad, this composition being characterized in that the multilayer structure comprises at least one layer substantially

totally coating an underlying layer. By the phrase "substantially coating an underlying layer" it is not meant that each layer must totally coat the layer it covers or that any one layer completely covers any other layer, although this latter is preferred. It is preferred that through the use of a plurality of layers, the net effect is that the substrate and/or any coloring material in the core of the interference pigment will be totally coated. Moreover, the term does not require that all of the particles be completely coated. However, the majority should be completely coated and those that remain should not include a—uncoated zones of rupture which characterize the particles described in WO 00/75240.

[0025] For the purposes of the present invention, the expression "non-goniochromatic composition" denotes a composition that makes it possible to obtain, when it is spread onto a support, a ~~colour~~-color trajectory in the  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$  plane of the CIE 1976 colorimetric space which corresponds to a variation  $Dh$  of the hue angle  $h$  of not more than  $20^\circ$ , when the angle of observation is varied relative to the normal between  $0^\circ$  and  $80^\circ$ , for an angle of incidence of the light of  $45^\circ$ . The ~~colour~~-color trajectory may be measured, for example, using an Instrument Systems brand spectrogonioreflectometer of reference GON 360 Goniometer, after the composition has been spread in fluid form to a thickness of  $300\ \mu\text{m}$  using an automatic spreader onto an Erichsen brand contrast card of reference TYP 24/5, the measurement being performed on the black background of the card. The lightness parameter  $L^*$  may also be substantially constant for incidences ranging from  $0^\circ$  to  $50^\circ$ .

[0026] Preferably, the spectral reflectance of the composition applied to its support differs, for a given range of the spectrum, for example for a range at least  $200\ \text{nm}$  broad, for example for at least the range from  $500\ \text{nm}$  to  $700\ \text{nm}$ , by not more than 10% of the reference spectral reflectance and better

still by not more than 5% or even better by not more than 2% when it is desired to optimally imitate the ~~eeleur~~ color of the skin.

[0046] It may be seen that this particle comprises two extreme layers 6a and 6c and, between them, a plurality of intermediate layers 6b, the stacking of the various layers 6a, 6b and 6c taking place without one given layer entirely covering an adjacent layer and the various layers 6a, 6b and 6c not extending over the cut edge 7 of the particle resulting from rupture of the ~~multiplayer~~ multilayer film as described in WO 00/75240.

[0058] An interference pigment with a multilayer structure according to the invention may be incorporated into the formulation of a large number of compositions comprising a physiologically acceptable medium and intended, for example, for making up body or facial skin.

[0073] A foundation intended to approach the colour of Caucasian skin, having the formulation below, ~~was~~ may be prepared by mixing together in a conventional manner:

Polydimethylorganosiloxane crosslinked in polydimethylsiloxane 6 cs	20 g
(gelling and matting agent)	
Cyclopentadimethylsiloxane (oil)	29 g
Hydrogenated isoparaffin (oil)	10 g
Talc (filler)	6 g
Interference pigment	10 g
Modified hectorite (gelling clay)	qs 100 g

[0077] The invention makes it possible to produce different ~~eeleure~~ colors by means of a combination of pigments including at least one interference pigment that differ from each other only in the number and thicknesses of the layers of the multilayer structure. The formulation of the cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions is thereby found to be easier to

Application No.: 10/664,197

Docket No.: LOREAL 3.0-060

establish for a range of shades than with the pigments of the prior art.